

# GERMANS BEGIN ATTACK ON NANCY UNDER EYE OF THE KAISER; SEEK TO HURL BACK ALLIES AGAINST MAIN ARMY NEAR PARIS; MINE IN THE NORTH SEA BLOWS UP A BRITISH SCOUT CRUISER

## DAZZLING SCENE AS BENEDICT XV. ASSUMES CROWN

Pope Takes Tiara of Peter  
Amid Acclamations of  
Vast Throng.

## THREE AMERICAN CARDINALS ATTEND

Roman Aristocracy and Mem-  
bers of Sacred College in  
Gorgeous Array.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
ROME, Sept. 6.—The impressive ceremony of crowning Pope Benedict XV. was performed this morning in the Sistine chapel of the Vatican.

Fifty-eight Cardinals, including Cardinals Gibbons, Farley and O'Connell, gorgeously robed and mitred, and scores of prelates, chamberlains in full uniform and troops surrounded the pontifical chair bearing the Pope in cloth of gold studded with jewels through the crowded corridors of the Vatican.

After the adoration of the sacrament in the Pauline chapel the cortege proceeded to the Sistine chapel, where the Pope, assisted by the Cardinals, celebrated high mass. He was solemnly crowned with the tiara amid the acclamations of the crowds, the sounding of trumpets and the ringing of bells.

Long before the doors of the Vatican were opened at 8:30 o'clock this morning the great piazza was full to the colonnades with waiting people. Troops divided the people into squares in order to maintain order and quiet.

Precisely at 8 o'clock Pope Benedict appeared in the Sistine chapel. The Pontiff, carried high in the canopied sedia gestatoria and surrounded by the Noble Guards in new red uniforms with swords drawn, was the last figure in the procession entering the church. Immediately preceding him were the Cardinals magnificently robed and attended each one with his chaplain, equerry and train-bearer. The Cardinals were preceded by the pontifical chaplain bearing the historical triple crown or tiara, ornamented with precious stones and pearls and equipped with three royal diadems. A gleaming cross preceded the cortege.

"Te uest Petrus."

To the right of the Pope was the tribune of the Ambassadors and to his left that of the Roman aristocracy. Eight chosen men surrounded him bearing the famous ostrich feather fans with peacock tips that added a luxurious touch to the scene. The audience burst into shouts of applause, which were continued until the Pope rose and, by a gesture of blessing, requested that the cheers cease. It was a stirring and impressive moment. Bells rang, the papal troops knelt, trumpets sounded, long drawn notes throughout the lofty arches and the great choir sang the anthem "Te uest Petrus."

The actual ceremony of coronation was begun by the Pope blessing the altar and assuming symbolic vestments. One of the Cardinals entered from the crypt of St. Peter's bearing the pontifical pallium. This was placed about the shoulders of the Pope and fastened with three jeweled gold pins.

Mass was said, the Gospel being read in Latin and Greek. The Pope broke the wafer, communing with one half and giving the other half to the deacon and sub-deacon.

At the end of the mass the arch-priest advanced with a purse containing twenty-five pails, equal in value to about 60 cents, and gave the money to the Pope, saying: "Accept this fee for a mass well said."

Reminder to Pontiff.

Following this the Cardinals kissed the Pope's foot and embraced him. A prelate then advanced bearing a dish on which was live charcoal. Taking a position before the Pope, he laid a handful of hemp over the coal, and, as the smoke ascended, uttered the following reminder: "Holy Father, thus passes the glory of the world."

With the Sacred College gathered about him the Pope chanted Palestrina's "Corona Aurea Super Caput Eius," while the choir sang a song of triumph. When silence was restored the Senior Cardinal Deacon crowned the Pope with the tiara, saying the while in Latin: "Receive the triple crown and know that you are the father of kings, the pastor of the world, the vicar of Christ, and crowned Pope."

At the conclusion of these words, thunderous applause joined with the ringing of bells and the blasts of trumpets, until the newly crowned Pope rose and ordered silence and pronounced the benediction. The ceremony ended at 1 o'clock and the Pope retired, borne away in the sedia gestatoria.

## "FIRST BATTLES WERE INCIDENT OF STRATEGY"

Official News Bureau Says  
British Have Achieved  
Great Successes.

## GEN. SIR JOHN FRENCH PRAISES HIS SOLDIERS

British Losses To-day Total  
15,000 in Killed, Wounded  
and Missing.

By Central News of London.  
Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, September 6.  
The statement issued by the official news bureau to-day says:

"What in other wars would have been considered operations of the first magnitude in this war are merely incidents of strategic withdrawal and concentration of the allied forces necessitated by the initial shock on the frontiers and by the enormous strength which the Germans have thrown into the western theatre of war while suffering heavily through weakness in the eastern theatre."

"The British forces have conformed to the general movement of the French forces and have acted in harmony with the strategic conceptions of the French General Staff. Since the battle at Cambrai on August 26, where the British successfully guarded the left flank of the whole French line from a deadly turning attack supported by enormous forces, the seventh French army has come into operation on our left."

"This conjunction, with the fifth army on our right, has greatly taken the strain and pressure off our men. The fifth French army in particular on August 29 advanced from the line of the Oise River to meet a counter German forward movement and a considerable battle developed south of Guise, in which the fifth French army gained a marked and solid success, driving back with heavy loss and in disorder three German army corps, the Tenth, the Guard and a reserve corps. It is believed that the commander of the Tenth German Corps was among the killed."

Sharp Action Near Compiègne.

"Despite this success, the general retirement toward the south has been continued, the Germans remaining practically in continuous contact with our rear guards. The British troops on August 30 and 31 were frequently engaged and on September 1 a very vigorous effort made by the Germans brought about a sharp action in the neighborhood of Compiègne. This action was fought principally by the British cavalry brigade and the Fourth Guards brigade and was entirely satisfactory to the British."

"The German attack, which was most strongly pressed, was not brought to a standstill until much slaughter had been inflicted upon them. Ten German guns were captured. The brunt of this creditable affair fell on our Guards brigade, who lost in killed and wounded about 300 men. After this engagement our troops were no longer molested."

"Wednesday, September 2, was the first quiet day since the battle of Mons on August 23. During the whole of this period the marching and fighting were continuous and in the whole period the British casualties amounted, according to the latest estimates, to about 15,000 officers and men. The fighting having been in open order upon a wide front with repeated retirements led to a large number of officers and men and even small parties missing their way and getting separated. It is known that a very considerable number of those now included in the total will rejoin (the forces) safely."

"These losses, though heavy in so small a force, had in nowise affected the spirit of the troops. They do not amount to a third of the losses inflicted by the British upon the enemy and the sacrifice required of our army has not been out of proportion to its military achievements."

"In all drafts amounting to 19,000 men have reached our army or are approaching them on the line of communication, advantage being taken of the five quiet days since September 1 to fill up the gaps and refit and to consolidate and unite the British army now

Continued on Third Page.



The German advance into France, the present position of their forces and the turning movement around Paris are shown in the above map.

One German army is reported between La Ferte sous Jouarre and Montmirail, a second has passed Chateau Thierry and is moving eastward, a third is in possession of Reims and a fourth is in the region of the Argonne forest, its lines extending from Suippes to Ville-sur-Tourbe.

Two other armies are operating further to the east, one the Crown Prince's army, that came into France by way of Longwy and another, presumably that commanded by the Crown Prince of Bavaria, that has attacked Nancy.

The allies have shifted their line and their left flank is now east of Paris and along the valley of the Marne. They engaged the Germans' right wing on the bank of the Grand Morin, a tributary of the Marne, about

twenty miles east of Paris, and they have advanced to the river Ourcq, another tributary of the Marne, which is about thirty miles to the east of Paris.

The reason of the puzzling turning movement of the German forces around Paris becomes more apparent when taken in connection with the operation along the French right. The importance placed upon the advance to Nancy is shown in the fact that the Kaiser himself is conducting the attack on the forts of that city. The Crown Prince's army has forced the allies to retreat between Paris and Verdun.

The Germans, this would seem to indicate, are endeavoring to drive the French right flank back from the Verdun-Nancy line toward Paris and against the German army that passed to the north of the outlying forts, and is now operating to the east and southeast of the capital.

## GEN. PERCIN IS BLAMED FOR THE LOSS OF LILLE

One Report Says He Is in Prison.  
Another That Officer  
Killed Him.

The following despatch from The Sun's Paris correspondent, passed by the censor, throws some light on the mysterious affair of the disappearance of a French General in Alsace and the abandonment of the big fortress of Lille without firing a shot:

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, Sept. 6.—Gen. Cherfils in his article of military criticism in the Gaulois to-day says:

"It is rumored that Gen. Alexandre Percin has been interned in the military prison of Cherche Midi in Paris. I can reassure his friends. He was at Fontainebleau only the other day and is travelling throughout France inspecting the new artillery formations."

The *Gaulois*, however, says that Gen. Percin became suddenly ill the same soon after the war broke out. His reason, the newspaper says, was undetermined by overwork.

L'Intransigeant confirms Gen. Cherfils' statement that Gen. Percin is inspecting new artillery.

The *Bonnet Rouge* protests against what it calls a campaign of defamation against the republican General. It accuses the recent rumors that Gen. Percin is imprisoned and also a story that an officer was sent by the Minister of War to offer a revolver to Gen. Percin and tell him to commit suicide, saying that if he did not he would be court-martialed. As Gen. Percin started, the story says, the officer killed him.

AUSTRALIANS AGAINST WAR.

Government's Policy Is Blamed for  
Defeat at Polls.

By Central News of London.

MELBOURNE, Sept. 6.—The returns of the Federal election are incomplete but it is practically assured that the Government has been defeated. The Labor party has a substantial lead. The result is surprising, as it was expected that the Government would be retained in office owing to the crisis.

SYDNEY, Sept. 6.—The Government has been defeated at the election. It is possible that the Minister of Defence will lose his seat. The verdict is an indication of opposition to the Australian war policy. One of the main factors of the defeat was popular resentment at the action of the Liberals in holding elections during the crisis.

In view of London reports of Australia's wholehearted support of Great Britain in the European war the above despatches may be more significant than appears on the surface.

DISREGARD STARS AND STRIPES.

German Take Priests From Ameri-

can College in Louvain.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Daniel Lynde Blount, a young American business man, who lived in Brussels and acted as driver of a motor car for the American Legation, arrived here to-night and told a story of disregard for the American flag by Germans at Louvain.

Mr. Blount says that three priests were taken from the American College in Louvain, which flew the Stars and Stripes and the Red Cross emblem. He says that Brand Whitlock, the American Minister to Belgium, has sent a protest against this violation to the State Department at Washington.

## BRITISH CRUISER PATHFINDER BLOWN UP BY NORTH SEA MINE

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, September 6.  
The British scout cruiser Pathfinder has been blown up and sunk by a mine in the North Sea.

Of the officers, the paymaster was killed and six general officers are reported as missing. The captain was injured by the explosion. Two petty officers also are missing. Figures of the loss of life among the members of the crew have not yet been received.

The Pathfinder was of a similar class to that of the light cruiser Amphion, recently sunk by a mine off the coast of Holland, but was a smaller vessel than the Amphion. She carried a complement of 268 men, officers and crew.

The cruiser was 370 feet long and had a displacement of 2,940 tons. She had a speed of 25.3 knots. Her armament consisted of nine 4-inch guns.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF

FRANCE.—Sir John French, the Com-

mander in Chief of the British forces, in his report says that the first operations in the present war are mere incidents of strategy. He admits a loss of 15,000 men. He reports that the Germans are shooting poorly and that the British cavalry have won many victories. He confesses to be unable to understand the German's turning movement around Paris, but says that it may be an effort to reach the forts to the southeast instead of to the northeast of the city.

The French, according to a report, have retreated from Verdun and are between that city and Paris.

Another report says that the attack on Nancy has begun and that the Kaiser himself is conducting it.

The British Foreign Office reports to the embassy at Washington that the allies in France are being reinforced by troops from the armies in Canada, India, Africa and Australia.

An official communication from St. Petersburg says that the Russian troops continue energetically on the offensive in both Austria and Germany. The whole Austrian line, especially along the centre, has suffered severely and the loss has been heavy in the district west of Krasnostow, southwest of Lublin. The forty-fifth Regiment of Infantry surrendered to a man, the Russians thus taking prisoners forty-four officers and 1,600 men.

The German division that was marching to the relief of Austria was attacked on the left bank of the Vistula.

The Russians have occupied Allenstein and are investing Königsberg.

JAPAN.—Two hydro-aeroplanes, launched from a Japanese battleship before Tsing-tao have reconnoitered the fortifications and dropped several bombs, one of which fell into the wireless barracks. The Japanese battleships continue a desultory firing on the forts.

BELEGIUM.—A despatch from Antwerp reports fighting between Lippelo and Thisselt in east Flanders. The fields between Lippelo and Calvef were covered with dead and at least 3,000 men dead were on the fields near Boom, between Antwerp and Malines. The report also says that 62,000 aluminum identification tags bearing names of German soldiers killed in France have been sent to Brussels to be forwarded to Berlin.

MINE IN NORTH SEA  
SINKS BRITISH LINER

## KAISER WITH ARMY OF THE CROWN PRINCE

245 Passengers of the Runo  
Saved by Trawler—26  
Missing.

By the Central News of London.  
LONDON, Sept. 6.—The Wilson Line steamship Runo struck a mine and was sunk in the North Sea while on her voyage to Archangel, Russia. The Runo left Hull yesterday with 200 passengers, including a number of Russian emigrants. It is believed that most of the passengers were saved. Trawlers rescued the survivors and brought them to Hull and Grimsby.

Capt. Woollasson, skipper of the trawler Cameo, reports that at 5:30 o'clock yesterday he saw a ship in distress and rescued two boatsful of people. A Grimsby trawler rescued a boatful and saved many floating in the water by means of life lines.

Official despatches confirm the loss of the Runo and say that all were saved except about twenty Russian emigrants.

U. S. Consul Injured.

By Central News of London.  
HULL, Sept. 6.—Mr. Wray, the American Consul at Odessa, was a passenger on the Wilson liner Runo, which was destroyed by a mine. He was injured in the head.

An official announcement says 245 of those aboard the vessel were saved and twenty-six are missing.

## FIGHTING RESUMED 20 MILES EAST OF PARIS, WITH FRENCH CLAIMING THE ADVANTAGE

Allies Have Advanced to River Ourcq  
"Without Great Resistance"—  
Another Encounter on  
Grand Morin River.

## GERMANS REPORTED IN ATTACK ON NANCY AND FRENCH RIGHT

Berlin Also Declares Allies Are in Retreat  
Between Paris and Verdun Before  
Crown Prince's Forces.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.  
LONDON, September 6.

A German army, advancing from Lorraine, has begun an attack on Nancy, according to a Reuter's despatch from Berlin, which adds that Emperor William and the General Staff are on the ground directing the attack.

This would seem to indicate that the Germans are attempting, by an attack on the right flank of the allies, to drive them back in the direction of Paris and against the main German attacking force, which has now turned aside from its march on Paris and moving to the southeast has reached Chateau Thierry, east of the capital.

Another report, received in London by wireless from Berlin, says that the Germans have forced the allies to retreat between Paris and Verdun and that the Germans are in pursuit.

To-night's French War Office communique says that the allies' left wing has come into contact with the right wing of the Germans on the banks of the Grand Morin River, twenty miles east of Paris; that another engagement has been fought with the German right vanguard, which has been forced back to the River Ourcq, and that Maubeuge continues to hold out.

In an official statement issued to-day the British War Office says that the British troops are now south of the Marne in line with the French forces on their right and left. The War Office concludes that the German enveloping movement appears to have been abandoned.

The *Times* hears from its Boulogne correspondent that the Mayor of Boulogne received a telegram this morning informing him that Gen. Joffre had turned the German lines and that Sir John French's army had got on the left of the Germans. The correspondent says that the German troops at Lille were withdrawn hurriedly yesterday.

## FRENCH ADVANCING IN TWO DAYS FIGHT EAST OF PARIS

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 6.

The French War Office issued the following communique to-night.

"First—On our left wing our armies again got into touch under good conditions with the enemy's right wing on the banks of the Grand Morin River."

"Second—Along our centre and at our right in Lorraine and the Vosges the fighting continues without any change to record."

"Third—At Paris the engagement which took place yesterday between our far outlying defensive elements and the German right wing to-day continued taking on a character of greater importance."

"We advanced up to the Ourcq River without encountering any considerable resistance."

"The situation of the allied armies appears generally good."

"Fourth—Maubeuge continues to resist heroically."

"The situation of the allied armies appears good as a whole."

The following official communique was issued to the press at 3:20 P. M. to-day:

"The troops of the outlying defence of Paris were yesterday in contact with the enemy's forces, which appeared to be covering along the Ourcq River toward the southeast, the general movement of the German right wing. The small engagement which resulted from the contact experienced was to our advantage."

## PARIS MYSTIFIED BY NEW TACTICS OF GERMAN ARMY

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun.

PARIS, September 6.

The indications given in the communique that the German forces appear to be leaving Paris are much discussed in Sunday's papers. The *Matin* says: "It is incontestable that the Germans are leaving Paris. Is it a feint?"

Lieut.-Col. Rousset, writing in the *Petit Parisien*, admits that it is impossible to deduce from the scanty information issued more than that the Germans seem temporarily to have abandoned a direct attack on Paris and suggests that they are faithful to their system

of intimidation, the enemy seeking to occupy more French territory, hoping thereby to paralyze resistance as in 1870.

"But the position is not the same," Lieut.-Col. Rousset continues. "France, properly speaking, was without an army when the Prussians reached Paris then, while now several hundreds of thousands hold the field under a prudent and resolute chief."

The *Journal des Debats* says: "The declaration of the allies is of capital importance, although announcing nothing new. The convention is the first pact which publicly seals the Triple Entente. During the time English opin-